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## 砂液晶パネルの製造法

20特

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明 細 和

1、発明の名称

液晶パネルの製造法

2、特許請求の範囲

第1の透明基板上に一定量の液晶を落とした後、第2の透明基板を重ね、その後低温にして液晶を 凍結させた後余分な液晶を取り除き、その後透明 基板の周囲をシールすることを特徴とする液晶パ ネルの製造法。

3、発明の詳細な説明

産業上の利用分野

本発明は、胸時計や電卓,パーソナルコンピュ ータなどの表示装置に用いることができる液晶パ ネルの製造法に関するものである。

従来例の構成とその問題点

近年、液晶を用いた表示装置は時計,電卓からパーソナルコンピュータ,ワードプロセッサ,カメラ用などとしてその使用される分野,数量共に 年々徐々に増加しつつある。

以下、図面を参照しながら従来の液晶パネルに

ついて説明する。第1図は従来の液晶パネルの断面図であり、1,1/はガラス基板で、周囲がシル樹脂2によって封止されると共に、透明電極や配向膜など(図示せず)が形成され、間に液晶3が注入されている。第2図は第1図のA-A/断面矢視図であり、4は液晶の注入口の封止部である。

しかしながら、このような構成においては、シール樹脂2を2枚のガラス基板1,1'で押えつけるため、シール樹脂2がガラス基板1,1'間で広がり、機器に組み込む際、機器の表示窓の大きさをせばめてしまうという欠点を有している。また、液晶3をガラス基板1,1'の間に注入するためには、シール樹脂2に注入口を設けなければならない。液晶3を注入した後の注入口の封止は、パネル間への気泡の混入,注入口付近に付着した液晶による封止材の接着強度の低下を招くという欠点を有している。

発明の目的

本発明はこのような従来の欠点を解決するもの で、液晶パネルを機器に組み込んだ際における表

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示窓の大きさを広くとることができるようにする と共に、注入口を不要とする液晶パネルを得るこ とを目的とするものである。

発明の構成

この目的を選成するために本発明の液晶パネルは、第1の透明基板上に一定量の液晶を落とした後、第2の透明基板を重ね、その後低温にして液晶を凍結させた後余分な液晶を取り除き、その後透明基板の周囲をシール樹脂によってシールするものであり、これにより液晶パネルの外周に直線性がすぐれ、信頼性の高いシールを施すことができるものである。

寒施 例の説明

以下本発明の一実施例について、図面を参照しながら説明する。

第3図イ~へは本発明の一実施例における液晶 パネルの製造法を示す図である。第3図において、 1,1/はガラス基板、3は液晶、6は凍結した液 晶、6はシール樹脂である。

くしたものである。

なお、以上の実施例では、ガラス基板 1 , 1′ のみを用いたが、透明なプラスチックフィルムを 用いてもよい。

発明の効果

以上の説明から明らかなように本発明は、液晶 を疎結させ、余分な液晶をとり除き、パネルの周 囲をシールしているので、シール樹脂が広がらず、 機器組み込みの際の表示窓を大きくとることがで き、液晶の注入口をもたないので、注入時間を必 要とせず、注入口封止部の信頼性の低下も防ぐこ とができるという効果が得られる。

### 4、図面の簡単な説明

第1図は従来の液晶パネルの断面図、第2図は 第1図のA-A線で切線した断面図、第3図イ~ へは本発明の一実施例における液晶パネル製造法 における工程を示す断面図、第4図は本発明の他 の実施例による液晶パネルの断面図である。

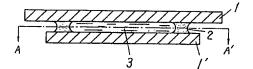
1 , 1'……ガラス基板、3 ……液晶、5 ……凍結した液晶、6 ……シール樹脂。

まず、第1のガラス基板1を置く(第3図1)。 このガラス基板1の上に一定盤の液晶3を置く (第3図ロ)。次に、第2のガラス基板1'を、真空中に置くなどして気泡をさけながら、液晶3上 にのせる(第3図ハ)。その後、低温にし液晶3 を凍結させる(第3図ニ)。次に、余分な液晶6 を取り除く(第3図ホ)。その後、シール樹脂6 により封止を行なり(第3図へ)。

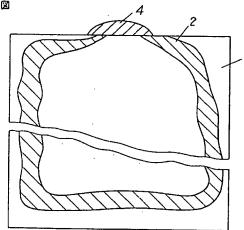
以上のように本実施例によれば、液晶3を凍結して不要な液晶を取り除き、その後カラス基板1,1'の問題をシールすることにより、機器組込みの際の表示窓を広げることができると共に、注入口を設けなくても液晶3の注入を行なうことができる。

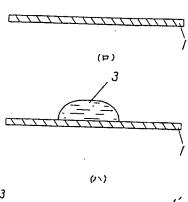
第4図は本発明の他の契施例における液晶パネルの断面図を示すものであり、液晶3を凍結させた後、シールすべき部分に温度をかけるなどして、液晶を除去する量を多くすることによりガラス基板1,1'の上にもシール樹脂8をのせるようにしてシールし、ガラス基板1,1'の接着強度を大き

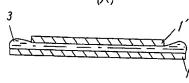
(1)

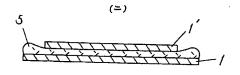


第 2 図

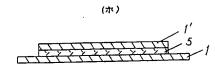


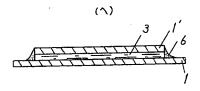




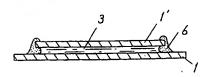


第 3 図





斑 4 図



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\*\*Image available\*\*

MANUFACTURE OF LIQUID-CRYSTAL PANEL

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#### **ABSTRACT**

PURPOSE: To obtain a panel which has the improve linearity and adhesion of a seal part by superposing the 2nd transparent substrate upon the 1st transparent substrate after a specific amount of liquid crystal was dropped cooling them to a low temperature until the liquid crystal is thereon. removing excessive liquid crystal and sealing the and frozen, circumferential part of the substrates with resin.

CONSTITUTION: The specific amount of liquid crystal is dropped on the 1st transparent substrate and the 2nd transparent substrate 1' is put thereupon so that the liquid crystal is held to specific thickness; and they are cooled to freeze the liquid crystal 5, and its projecting part is removed. Then, the circumference of the substrates 1 and 1' and liquid crystal 3 is sealed with a sealant 6. Thus, the display device which has good linearity of the seal part, a wide display window, and superior adhesive strength of the seal part without the mixing of foams nor spread of sealing resin into the liquid-crystal layer is obtained in a shorter time than when an injection hole is formed in the liquid-crystal panel for injecting the liquid crystal.

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- (74) Agent: Patent Attorney, Toshio Nakao (other 1)
- (54) Title:

MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR LIQUID CRYSTAL PANEL

Claim:

A manufacturing method for a liquid crystal panel, characterized in that after a fixed quantity of liquid crystal is dropped on a first transparent substrate, a second transparent substrate is superposed thereon, then they are cooled to a low temperature to freeze the liquid crystal, excessive liquid crystal is removed, and then the periphery of the transparent substrates is sealed.

Detailed Description of the Invention:

[Industrial Field of Application]

This invention relates to a manufacturing method for a liquid crystal panel used in a display device of a wristwatch, a pocket calculator, a personal computer and the like.

[Constitution and Problems of the Prior Art]

Recently the display device using liquid crystal has been gradually increased year after year in application field and quantity for use in the personal computer, word processor and camera, including the watch and pocket calculator.

The conventional liquid crystal panel will now be described with reference to the attached drawings. Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the conventional liquid crystal panel, in which the reference numerals 1, 1' are glass substrates, whose periphery is sealed with sealing resin 2, and on which a transparent electrode and an orientation film (not shown) are

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formed, with liquid crystal 3 injected between the substrates. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view taken along A- A of Fig. 1, and the reference numeral 4 is a sealing part of an injection hole for liquid crystal.

The above constitution, however, has the disadvantage that since the sealing resin 2 is pressed by two glass substrates 1, 1', the sealing resin 2 is spread between the glass substrates 1, 1', resulting in reducing the size of a display window of an apparatus when being incorporated in the apparatus. A further disadvantage is as follows. In order to inject the liquid crystal 3 between the glass substrates 1, 1', it is necessary to provide the sealing resin 2 with an injection hole. Sealing of the injection hole after the liquid crystal 3 is injected will cause lowering of adhesive strength of a sealing material due to mixing of bubbles in the panel and liquid crystal adhering to the vicinity of the injection hole.

[Object of the Invention]

The invention has been made to overcome the disadvantages of the prior art and it is an object of the invention to obtain a liquid crystal panel which may have a wide display window when the liquid crystal panel is incorporated in an apparatus, and dispense with an injection hole.

[Constitution of the Invention]

In order to achieve the object, in the liquid crystal panel of the invention, after a fixed quantity of liquid crystal

is dropped on a first transparent substrate, a second transparent substrate is superposed thereon, then they are cooled to a low temperature to freeze the liquid crystal, excessive liquid crystal is removed, and then the periphery of the transparent substrates is sealed with sealing resin, whereby sealing having superior linearity and high reliability can be applied to the outer periphery of the liquid crystal panel and when the panel is incorporated in the apparatus, a wide display window can be obtained.

[Description of the Embodiment]

One embodiment of the invention will now be described with reference to the attached drawings.

Figs. 3A to 3F are diagrams showing a manufacturing method for a liquid crystal panel according to one embodiment of the invention. In Fig. 3, the reference numerals 1, 1' are glass substrates, 3 is liquid crystal, 5 is frozen liquid crystal, and 6 is sealing resin.

First, the first glass substrate 1 is placed (Fig. 3A). A fixed quantity of liquid crystal 3 is placed on the glass substrate 1 (Fig. 3B). Subsequently, the second substrate 1' is placed on the liquid crystal 3 while bubbles are prevented by placing it in vacuum or the like (Fig. 3C). After that, they are cooled to a low temperature to freeze the liquid crystal (Fig. 3D). Subsequently, excessive liquid crystal 6 is removed (Fig. 3E). After that, sealing is performed with the sealing

resin 6 (Fig. 3F).

According to the invention, as described above, the liquid crystal 3 is frozen to remove unnecessary liquid crystal, and then the periphery of the glass substrates 1, 1' is sealed, whereby when the panel is incorporated in the apparatus, a wide display window can be obtained, and the liquid crystal 3 can be injected without an injection hole.

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel according to another embodiment of the invention, in which after liquid crystal 3 is frozen, temperature is applied to a part to be sealed to increase the quantity of liquid crystal removed, whereby sealing resin 6 is put on the glass substrates 1, 1 as well to be sealed, so that the adhesive strength of the glass substrates 1, 1' is heightened.

Although only the glass substrates 1, 1' are used in the above embodiments, a transparent plastic film may be used.

[Advantage of the Invention]

According to the invention, as clear from the above description, the liquid crystal is frozen to remove excessive liquid crystal and the periphery of the panel is sealed, whereby the sealing resin is not spread, so that the wide display window can be obtained when the panel is incorporated in the apparatus, and further an injection hole for the liquid crystal is not provided, whereby the injection time is not needed so as to prevent lowering of reliability of the injection hole sealing

part.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a sectional view of the conventional liquid crystal panel;

Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken along line A - A' of
Fig. 1;

Figs. 3A to 3F are sectional diagrams showing processes in a liquid crystal panel manufacturing method according to one embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view of a liquid crystal panel according to another embodiment of the invention.

1, 1': glass substrate 3: liquid crystal 5: frozen liquid crystal 6: sealing resin